

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. 11.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1822.

[NO. 100.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is **Three Dollars** per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as administrator, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John McGimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Adm'r.

Morganton, April 15, 1822.—12wt109

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. W. K. Rider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821.

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

Sept. 4, 1821.

JOHN HOLMES.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 18th inst. John Donohoe, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business; about seventeen years old, swarthy complexion, light hair, and tolerably well grown. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Rowan county, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders.

JAMES RENSHAW.

March 25, 1822.

3wt100

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wile, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821.

50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE, which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821.

JOHN LANE.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.—John Thompson, vs. David Evans. O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3wt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. Rec. F. A. Loqueman. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

6wt102—Price adv. \$1 75.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

3wt109—Price adv. \$3 50

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN**.

Notice.

THE Stock in trade of the concern of *Winslow & Huske*, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in the town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday, the 13th day of May next, and will so continue from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE and CUTLERY**, an extensive assortment of **GROCERIES**, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A Boat, of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials. There will also be sold, One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock.

Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock. The Bank Stock will be sold for cash.

JOHN HUSKE,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1822.—6wt100

Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have lately received and offer for sale, at that eligible stand on Trion street, formerly occupied by Samuel M'Comb, Esq. a general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, among which are some of the best cloths and cassimeres, together with all other articles appertaining to gentlemen's wear,—and with which they will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Also, a very choice assortment of ladies' fancy goods, which will be sold at a short advance from cost.

GRAHAM & PARKS.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822.—4wt100

Yadkin Nav'g'n. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have ordered the payment of the tenth instalment of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Company, to be made to the Treasurer or agents of the Company, on or before the 13th day of May next. Notice is also given to all those in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth instalments, that they make payment to the Treasurer or agents on or before the 13th of May next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.

April 1, 1822. 4wt100

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 16th inst. who says that he belongs to John Woodward, in Fairfield district, S. C. He says his name is *DICK*. He is stout made, yellow complexioned, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, April 20, 1822.—3wt102

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new panel gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, Crackers, and Cakes*.

of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 26th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and

LEWIS SHERLEY.

FLAVANCIER.

THIS thorough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, and will be let to mares at sixteen dollars the season, payable with twelve dollars any time before the 1st of August, when the season will end; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the insurance to be paid if the property is changed.

Flavancier is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high, and is one of the highest formed race horses in the United States. His blood, as will be seen by reference to the Hand-Bills, is from the most choice race horses both of England and America; and his performance on the turf of the first order. He was the horse selected to run against Sir Archey in the famous stake which was to have been run at Camden, between the horses of North and South-Carolina. Mr. Allen J. Davis was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race.

A NESBITT.

April 2, 1822.—6wt102

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. Hillman was unwilling to consume much of the time of the committee, but he owed it to himself and his constituents, on so important a subject, to assign some of the motives which would govern his vote, and to reply to some of the arguments which had been offered in favor of the resolutions on the table.

The gentleman from Salisbury had said, that our present Constitution was imperfect, and that considering the inauspicious circumstances under which it was framed, and the unfavorable period for deliberations of that kind, it was a wonder it was not more so. He thought differently. It was framed by patriots who had just broken the yoke of despotism, who were pure from the revolutionary struggle which ushered in the independence of the country; and who, therefore, knew well how to value the principles of civil liberty. Every memorial presented to the British Throne or Parliament, about that time, shewed how well they were acquainted with their political rights. How could it have been otherwise, asked Mr. H. when the very cause in which they were engaged, had for its object the establishment of the independence of a people, the acknowledgment of the rights of a nation? A struggle, which, if it had proved unsuccessful, would have rendered all who had embarked in it rebels, and exposed them to the penalties of the law. Nothing but the most perfect knowledge of their rights, the most thorough conviction of the injuries they had sustained, could have induced them to throw off the yoke and incur such dangers. Napoleon was not more anxious to make his army familiar with military tactics and the art of war, than the people of this country were, at that time, to become acquainted with the principles of civil liberty and the unalienable rights of man. One of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament, at that time, did not hesitate to say, that there were no people in any part of the world, who understood their rights as well as the people of America. There were, then, no parties; there was no such thing as sectional feeling—familiar with the repeated and continued encroachments of power, and having suffered much and suffered long in the struggle, they knew well how to guard their rights and protect the liberties of the citizen.

But the gentleman from Salisbury has intimated, that the patriots who framed our constitution still felt an attachment to the old government; and to prove this position, he has read us an extract from the minutes of their proceedings at Halifax. It will be recollected by the committee, that the contest, even at that time, was somewhat doubtful. Considering the doubtfulness of the contest, and the many delicate and tender ties which existed between the people of this and the mother country, it is not a matter of very great surprise that the people of this country should have been satisfied, with a recognition of their rights by Great Britain, to have remained attached to that country. It was, however, an attachment to the people to whom they were connected by the ties of feeling, of affinity and blood, rather than any attachment for the government, which they felt. Does the gentleman mean by such an insinuation to raise a prejudice against the Constitution? Where is the feature in it which will warrant such a charge? Our bill of rights, to be sure, is nearly a copy from the Declaration of Rights of Great Britain—and where is a better? But is there any thing in our government which savours of British attachment? Have we, as in England, an hereditary executive and peerage? On the contrary, our Governors are elected annually; our Senators are chosen for the same period by freeholders; and our Commoners by every man who is subject to pay taxes; and the sessions of our Legislatures are held annually. No people could have been

placed in more independent circumstances than were our forefathers at the formation of the Constitution.— Having thrown off the British yoke, they were at full liberty to form a new system of government on correct principles. This Constitution has another recommendation. It has the test of forty years experience, during which time, the State has flourished and been happy without altering it in a single feature. How is it with regard to our laws? Is it not the business of our session to repeal what a former one has enacted, and for the next succeeding one to re-enact what the preceding one has repealed? If so, what evidence have we that our Convention would not be composed of materials similar to those which compose our General Assemblies. I should tremble for the State, if its Constitution was to be new moulded by the present General Assembly. It would partake of all the imperfection of our legislation, and every few years a Convention would be necessary for the purpose of amending these modern improvements. He would, therefore, prefer not to meddle with the Constitution. It might have its imperfections, but he "would rather bear the ills we now endure, than rush to others which we know not of."

The gentleman from Rockingham (Mr. Morehead) tells us there is a vast difference between the large and small States under the Constitution of the United States, and the large and small counties under the Constitution of this State—that the same reason does not apply to the counties as to the States, because the latter are sovereign, the former are not. Mr. H. thought differently. Both were governed by the same motives, to wit, self-preservation and self-defence.— Previous to the Revolution under the old colonial government, the representations were according to counties. The Constitution being a matter of mutual conciliation and of compromise, the smaller counties were as anxious to preserve their integrity and their influence in the State as the smaller States were to preserve their sovereignty and their weight among the United States. He thought the gentleman had furnished the answer to his own argument, when he told us that the Legislature had power to "new mould, to lop off, and to annihilate the counties at pleasure." It was to prevent the larger counties, like Aaron's rod, from swallowing all the smaller ones, that induced them to insist upon this principle of representation; and he thought the argument of the gentleman but illy calculated to induce the smaller counties to give up a principle so important to their safety.

Mr. H. admitted that there was some inequality in the representation of the people of this State; but he denied that this inequality was either *unjust* or *anti-republican*. The justice of the principle depended on the nature of the compact. In a government of compromise, there could surely be no injustice in each county having the weight which it had been agreed it should exercise in the legislative councils. As it regarded the term *republican*, it was a kind of relative expression. It did not follow of course, that because these was not an exact equality of representation that therefore the Constitution was *anti-republican*. Will any man say, asked Mr. H. that the Constitution of the United States is *unjust* or *anti-republican*? He presumed not; and yet the inequality under our Constitution is not greater than it is under the Constitution of the United States. The weight which is given to the smaller counties is not greater in proportion than the weight which is given to the smaller states.

The gentleman from Rockingham has laid before the committee a calculation of the white population of the Western and Eastern counties, and also of the federal numbers; according to which, he gave a majority to the West. Gentlemen had also made calculations to shew that the West paid more taxes than the East. Their statements were calculated to mislead. It would be found, upon examination, that gentlemen had taken Granville and Bladen into their calculation for the West, and had left out Wake.— Hereby, Granville, Wake and Bladen

den, had been considered as central counties, and therefore left out of the calculation of Eastern and Western strength. This would make a very considerable difference in the result of their calculations. Mr. H. could see no good reason why, as these counties generally voted with the East upon this subject, and were opposed to a change of the Constitution, they should not be taken from the West and added to the East, in the calculation. If this were done, there would be a vast difference in the result. Although the white population of the West might be greater than that of the East; yet if federal numbers and property were taken into the estimate, there would be a corresponding ascendancy in the East, which would balance the majority of white population in the West. The objects of government being the protection of property, as well as the security of the liberty of the citizens, it has been generally conceded that the basis of representation ought to be according to population and taxation.

Gentlemen, in order to shew the great inequality of representation, even upon this basis, have taken some of the larger Eastern counties, with some of the Western—Halifax and Rowan, for instance, and compared them with Columbus, Jones, and other counties. If the large counties in the East are satisfied with the present Constitution, why, asked Mr. H. will gentlemen attempt to force upon them a change?

Mr. H. thought there was much weight in the remark of the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Alston,) that wherever you find a large county, you generally find smaller ones near it, whose representatives having the same interests, the same feelings, and frequently the same connexions, to represent generally, vote alike, upon all subjects which come before the Legislature. The interests of the larger counties are, therefore, almost as much protected as they would be, if their representatives were apportioned according to their relative wealth and population. He agreed also perfectly in opinion with the gentleman from Wilmington, (Mr. Jones,) that it was impossible to weigh out political justice, in exact mathematical scales. If this could be done, it would be necessary to apportion the weight not only of each individual county, but of each individual member of society. Viewing the subject with a mathematical eye, it is as unjust that the individual who is possessed of scarcely any property, should have the same weight in the political scale, as an individual who is possessed of millions; as it would be to allow Columbus the same weight with Rowan—but we are under the necessity of submitting to inequalities of this kind. Some standard must be found, and no better one can be pointed out, than that which the Constitution has erected.

The gentleman from Salisbury, has another objection to the present Constitution. It produces an aristocracy of the smaller counties, and gives them the power of exercising undue influence over the larger ones! An aristocracy of a few poor, insignificant counties! Columbus is to tyrannize over Rowan! Who, Mr. H. asked, had ever before heard of an aristocracy of the peasantry, over the wealth of the country? He had been taught to believe that wherever an aristocracy existed, it generally possessed the means of carrying its views into execution. He has thought it one of the qualities of poverty to be sometimes dependant on wealth, and it was the character of power to encroach upon the weak and the defenceless.

But the Gentleman from Rockingham has discovered dangers from an aristocracy of a different kind. He says, if slave property be represented in the House of Commons, and land in the Senate, it is giving an undue weight to property, and will create an aristocracy dangerous to the country. So that gentlemen go to different extremes. But he believed it an axiom so well settled, and so generally conceded, that taxation and property ought to be taken into the calculation in fixing the basis of representation, that he did not deem it necessary to trouble the Committee with any remarks of his upon that point.

But some gentlemen seemed disposed, in the new Constitution, if such is to be formed, not to respect property at all, but to fix the representation according to population alone. Mr. H. had an exalted opinion of gentlemen from the West. They were, generally speaking, honorable and independent men, and he had been proud to vote with them on those subjects where the best interests of the State were at stake; but he hoped gentlemen would pardon him for believing, if population alone were made the basis of representation, that the Slaves of the East would pay most of the taxes into the public treasury. The majority would have the power of so ordering things; and if they had the power, it was idle to say they would not abuse it. Whenever an extreme case shall occur, they will use this power, and use it oppressively. The Eastern counties already paid more than

their proportion of taxes. The power, however, is now pretty equally balanced, according to this combined principle of population, taxation and property, and he preferred it should remain so.

But we are told, said Mr. H. that the importance of the Western counties is daily advancing, and that when the improvements are effected, which are now going on in the several rivers, and the produce can be gotten to market, it will become more prosperous and wealthy. It will be time enough to mould our Constitution to this state of things when it shall actually take place. He would venture, however, to predict, that the Eastern part of the state is destined to an improvement, perhaps, equal to the West, from draining their marshes and opening their country, which not only increases its fertility, but renders it more healthy. There is no part of the country in which they have greater inducements to make improvements in the science of Agriculture, than our brethren in the East have. It will be time enough, however, to provide for this state of things, when it shall happen.

Mr. H. would make one remark on the Resolution, which directs the manner in which the people are to signify their will in relation to a Convention. It proposes that the question shall be decided by the voters for Members of the House of Commons writing on each of their tickets, "Convention" or "No Convention." This would be losing sight entirely of the combined principle—and the propriety of calling a Convention would be decided by population alone. He would make one or two statements, drawn from the last Census, to shew what would be the effect of this vote, and how completely the principle before mentioned, would be departed from. He would suppose that each white person and person of colour, in each county, were entitled to vote; for although that was not the case, and the number who are actually entitled to vote, is much smaller, as the proportionable diminution would be about the same in each county, it would be sufficient for his present purpose, and would save the necessity of a calculation, which he had not now time to make. Taking this then as a data, merely to illustrate his idea upon the subject, it will be found that the county of Burke has an aggregate population of 13,411, and having only 1,917 slaves, would give 11,594 votes, or in that proportion; while the county of Granville has an aggregate population of 18,222, and would, upon the same principle, give only 2,151 votes. The county of Buncombe, with an aggregate population of only 10,542, would give 9,500 votes; while the county of Halifax, with an aggregate population of 17,337, would give only 7,787 votes. These calculations, as well as many others which might be made, prove very satisfactorily to my mind, that upon the question, whether a Convention should be called or not, the principle so much contended for in the course of this discussion, would be completely conceded by adopting the Resolution on your table; and that an undue advantage would be given to the Western over the Eastern counties. Again, when this Convention is called, and the Legislature undertake to prescribe the number each county shall send, what is to prevent their sending more? When you once call a Convention, that Convention is omnipotent. The Legislature can set no bounds to their authority.

In concluding, Mr. H. said, much feeling had been brought to bear upon this subject. Gentlemen had discussed it as if it were entirely an Eastern and Western question; and a mere contest about power. He felt no particular bias either in favor of the East or the West. The county which he had the honor, in part to represent, was a central county: it was also a populous and wealthy county, and its situation would not be much affected whether the Resolutions passed, or were rejected. The citizens of Granville have no jealousy of their neighbors; they know their rights, and place too high a value upon the interest which they have in the present Constitution, to be willing to jeopardize it for they know not what. It appeared to him, that it was incumbent on the advocates of a Convention, to shew that the present Constitution has not only imperfections on paper—but that it wants proportion and symmetry; but to shew that some real practical evils have been experienced by the people, from those defects. If they can shew that the rights of any person have been sacrificed, or that any person has a claim upon the State which has been unheard and unattended to, and that this is the fault of the Constitution and not of the Legislature, then there would be some plausibility in urging the adoption of the measure before us. But, though gentlemen had been called upon repeatedly during this discussion, they have not been able to point to a single grievance—a single practical evil, which has resulted from even the inequality of representation, so much complained of; he took it for granted that none existed, except the want of a little more power.

Sir, said Mr. H. when we are about to call a Convention to amend our Constitution, it should be recollected that a diversity of opinion exists here and elsewhere, as to the amendments which it is proper

to make. Some are for making white population alone; some, federal numbers—and others, the combined principle, the basis of representation. Some are for electing our Governors, Sheriffs, Clerks, &c. by the people—others, for making the Judges dependant on the Legislature, and removable at pleasure, upon the vote of a certain number. In this wild rage for improvement, while the Convention are undertaking to amend its imperfections, what security have we that they will not fritter away every valuable feature of the Constitution. Mr. H. would not deny the right of the people to amend the Constitution, from time to time; but the Resolutions on the table, called upon us to pronounce the Constitution so perfectly defective, so rotten in principle, so unequal, unjust and anti-republican, that they ought to lay violent hands on it. Whenever an actual necessity shall exist, the people will assert their power and apply the remedy. He did not believe the sentiment expressed in the Resolutions was correct, and therefore could not vote for them. He thought the voice of prudence would say to the people, as you have enjoyed your rights uninterruptedly for upwards of forty years under the present Constitution, and have not a single actual grievance to complain of, you ought not to consent to subvert it.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The Senate took up in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alab. in the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives, supplementary to the acts of 1818 and 1820, allowing pensions to revolutionary soldiers, &c.

Under the act of 1820, several thousand pensioners were stricken from the pension roll, who were deficient in proofs necessary to entitle them to be continued on the roll. Subsequently, those so stricken off presented further proofs in support of their right to enjoy the benefits of the act of 1818; but the Attorney General, whose opinion was taken in the case by the Secretary of War, decided that persons who had been struck from the roll, under the act of 1820, could not, even on the adduction of further proof, be restored thereto by the Secretary of War, inasmuch as the Secretary's authority had ceased, as related to them. And the present bill was intended to "authorize and require the Secretary of War to restore to the list of pensioners the name of any person who may have been, or hereafter shall be stricken therefrom, in pursuance of the act of 1820, whenever such person, so stricken from the list of pensioners, shall furnish evidence in pursuance of the provisions of said act, to satisfy the Secretary of War that he is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country."

The Committee on Pensions, to which this bill had been referred, reported the same with a recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed; and the question was on agreeing to this recommendation.

On this question a debate ensued, which continued nearly two hours. The indefinite postponement was opposed by Messrs. Dickerson and Morrill; and it was supported by Messrs. Noble and Brown of Louisiana. The question being taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—Yeas 26—Nays 12. So the bill was rejected.

The engrossed bill to provide for the selection of a site on the western waters, for the establishment of a National Armory, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822, was read the third time as amended, passed, and returned to the other House for concurrence in the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.—F. Butler submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the contract between the War Department of the United States, and Elijah Mix, of the 25th July, 1818, to report whether the same was made in pursuance of law, and whether the said Mix has performed his covenant, and such other facts as they may deem proper, relative to said contract.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Butler remarked, that he discovered, on consulting the documents on this subject, that, according to the contract, there was due to the United States the delivery of 150,000 perch of stone, on the 1st January last, and that, on that day there had been actually delivered only 102,437 perches: so that the contract had not been fulfilled on the part of Mr. Mix, and was no longer binding on the United States. Besides, he said, there were, to say the least, suspicious appearances about this contract. No proposals for this contract were publicly invited by advertisement or otherwise. It was said, too, that Mr. Mix had sold out his contract at a dollar and a half per perch; and Mr. B. said he observed, from the account of contracts laid before

the house, that a contract had actually been made by the government at Philadelphia, for stone, to be delivered at the Pea-patch, for a dollar and a half per perch, whilst three dollars per perch was paid to Mix. Taking the time, place, and manner of the contract into consideration, and the default of the contractor to fulfil his engagements, he had thought proper to submit this resolution. No appropriation that is made at this session, Mr. B. contended, ought to be expended under that contract.

Mr. McDuffie said, he was very glad the gentleman from New-Hampshire had introduced this resolution. It was the proper course to pursue in cases of this kind. If there was any thing improper in the conduct of any officer of the government, it was proper to inquire into it, not incidentally in debate or by *ex parte* statements on this floor, but by judicial investigation. Whilst up, Mr. McDuffie said he would state, that, on an investigation, the facts of this case would be found very different from what they had been represented to be. He was authorized to say, that, if Mr. Mix had not taken this contract, a loss would have been occasioned to the United States of 75,000 dollars—the contract having been taken by Mr. Mix at half a dollar per perch less than was just about to be contracted for with another person. A great deal had been said about the extravagance of the price of this stone. At this time such a price would be high; but the contract was made in the year 1818, at which time every article was higher than it now is, in consequence of the depreciation of the national currency; which fact ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sawyer said he had no objection to this resolution; but as for the abrogation of the contract with Mr. Mix, on account of his failure to deliver a stipulated quantity of stone, it was sufficient to say, that if the allegation were true, the fault lay not with Mr. Mix, but with this House, which reduced the appropriation for fortifications below the amount required by the Secretary of War to comply with existing contracts. For this Mr. Mix was certainly not to blame.

Mr. Cambreleng said he hoped the resolution would be adopted. He thought, from the statement which had been made by the gentleman from New-York some days since, that the subject required investigation. On one point he begged leave to differ from the gentlemen from South-Carolina and North-Carolina. He did not think that government, under any circumstances, ought to have made a contract with Mr. Mix. This opinion was formed from what he had heard from gentlemen on different sides of the House on this subject.

Mr. Metcalf proposed an amendment for giving to the Committee the power to send for persons and papers. He did not mean to censure the individual who was implicated in this discussion, nor to exonerate him from censure. But he was induced to believe some very satisfactory information might be got on this subject by a resort to oral testimony.

Mr. Butler accepted the proposed amendment as part of his motion; and, thus modified, Mr. Butler's motion was agreed to without opposition.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

MELANCHOLY.

The dwelling house of Geo. Sheffield, Esq. of Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, was consumed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. and, what is distressing to relate, a boy aged 14, and a girl 6 years of age, children of Mr. Sheffield, perished in the flames.

Lydia Berry was on Tuesday, convicted of the crime of wilful perjury, in having falsely accused a respectable gentleman of this city with being father of her bastard child; and was sentenced to five days solitary confinement, and ten years hard labor. *Boston Patriot.*

BANKING EXTRAORDINARY.

The new directors of the State Bank of Vincennes, Indiana, have declared a dividend of profits for the last six months, of twenty per cent. or at the rate of forty per cent. per annum. So says a paper printed at that place. This bank could afford to pay a tax.

TUMULT.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.—An immense concourse of citizens of various grades, before the usual hour of divine service yesterday morning, thronged the churchyard of St. Mary's, and, in all the streets and avenues leading to it, there was literally a solid moving mass of population. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and immediately as the Rev. Mr. Hogan was entering from the vestry room, to perform the duties of the day, two or three of the trustees appointed by the Bishop's party, made their way up the south aisle, as if to possess themselves of that part of the church enclosed by the railing, near the altar. This conduct immediately created a general movement, and for a little time some tumult, when

Mr. Leamy and others, trustees of St. Mary's, desired them to withdraw—they should not enter. In the mean time, one of the constables was sent for to the front of the church, where the vigilant mayor had judiciously placed several, anticipating confusion, when two of the opposing party were taken away, and the worship of the day continued and concluded peacefully.—*Union.*

EARLY PRODUCTIONS.

BOSTON, APRIL 12.—A box of ripe Strawberries was sold in Boston market on Wednesday during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of 8 inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day.

Counterfeit Notes.—We are requested to state, that there are in circulation counterfeit ten dollar notes of the State Bank of North-Carolina—well executed. Persons receiving notes of the above denominations, of the State Bank, should observe unusual caution.—*Pet. Intell.*

HARD TIMES FOR LAWYERS.

The number of entries upon the docket of the court of common pleas for the city of New-York and county, the present session, does not exceed thirty.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

LANCASTER, O. APRIL 4.—On Tuesday week last, as David Lyle, esq. was in the act of shaving with a drawing knife, a small stick of wood, one end of which was thrust into a crack in the wall of an old building, the other closely pressed to his body, a piece of timber accidentally fell from the loft of the building on the stick of wood he was shaving, which gave it a sudden jerk downwards, and inflicted a wound on the bowels of Mr. Lyle that proved mortal. He lingered about 12 hours in extreme misery, when he expired. (How numerous and diversified are the ways by which we take our departure for the other world!)

A NEW DANCING STEP.

It appears, by the late English papers, that since the introduction of the new fashioned corn mills in that country, the most salutary effects have been produced in lessening crimes. These machines are erected on the premises of the houses of correction, and are so constructed, that rogues are compelled to grind their own meal, by a process that keeps them in constant labor, in a stepping or dancing attitude. The machinery, it is stated, is so arranged, that during certain revolutions, it inflicts a blow on the culprit if he stops for a moment—thus leaving him but two alternatives, either to continue the dance or receive hard knocks. A great number of persons who had infested Blackfriar's road, and certain places in and about London, for a long period, after taking a few steps in this mill, have, on their liberation, become such adepts in this new dance, and so much under the influence of a locomotive power, that the authorities have in vain looked for them to take their old stations. It is to be sincerely hoped, that the honorable the corporation of this city, who have had this subject under consideration, will lose no time in erecting a few of these mills, that those among us, who are under the influence of certain habits, both pernicious to them and to the public, may be improved by this healthful and salutary exercise, which has the two fold effect, of learning a man to dance, and to grind his own corn. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—A very important change has been made at all our City Banks within the last week. They will not, at present, take on deposit or in payment, the notes of any Bank which is located farther south than Baltimore.—*Press.*

PIRATES.

It is now pretty certain that one hundred and sixty-two of the pirates who have preyed upon our commerce in the West Indies, are prisoners on board the Enterprize; and that twenty-one of these wretches are the very men recently condemned at New Orleans, and pardoned by the President! Let the halter do them justice this time!!!—*N. L. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

William P. Duval, of Kentucky, recently Judge of the United States Court in East Florida, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida. *Nat. Intell.*

Of the documents yesterday transmitted to Congress, by the President, connected with recent occurrences in Florida, the most important is a Letter from the Secretary of State to Don Joaquin d'Anduaga, Minister of Spain, giving a definitive answer to his complaints against the proceedings of General Jackson, whilst Governor of Florida. The letter is of such length, that we shall not be able immediately to publish it. Meanwhile, we present our readers with the following, which are the concluding paragraphs of the letter, and which afford information of the destination of the Macedonian frigate, which lately sailed from Boston: "The delays of the Captain General of Cuba, with regard to the fulfilment of the Royal order transmitted to him by Col. Forbes, were so extraordinary, and upon any just principle, so unaccountable,

that the Minister of the United States in Spain was, by letters from this Department, of 13th and 16th June last, instructed, upon his return to Madrid, to represent the same to your government, and to request new and peremptory orders to that effect, for the delivery of the archives in his possession, conformable to the stipulation of the treaty. The renewal of the order was declined, upon the ground of entire confidence on the part of your government, that the Captain General would before it could be received, have completed the delivery of the archives and documents, as he had been commanded by the King.

"I regret to be obliged to state, that this just expectation of his Catholic Majesty has not yet been fulfilled.

"Captain James Biddle, Commander of the United States' frigate Macedonian, has therefore been commissioned to repair to the Havana, there to receive the documents and archives, which Col. Forbes was obliged to leave, and which it is hoped the Captain General and Governor of Cuba will cause to be delivered without further delay."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1822.

The present session of Congress will terminate to-morrow, by adjournment. What important benefits will result to the nation from its measures, is not yet determined; but its deeds, we think, will hardly be emblazoned in golden letters on the roll of fame. Neither much harm, nor much good, can be attached to its proceedings; but there is one circumstance to be pled in extenuation, that most of the members were new, and had to become acquainted with parliamentary forms, and the routine of business, and with a great many other things which candidates never dream of, but of which members of Congress must not be ignorant. Before they have become initiated, therefore, in the mysteries of legislation, they cannot reasonably be required to do much; or, in other words, before they have learnt their trade, they cannot be supposed to be expert at it. There is abundant political guesswork about the radicalism, as it is termed, of the present Congress, and some shrewd predictions have been uttered, which may, and which may not, be verified: but for ourselves, we suspect things will go on pretty much as they have done. Economy is popular; and it is not to be wondered at if the popular branch of our National Legislature should at least talk a great deal about it, and in some instances mistake parsimony for economy. We have nothing worse, nor nothing more, we think, to apprehend from radicalism.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The mode of conducting business in the French Chamber of Deputies, often not only renders its proceedings ludicrous, but gives to it more the character of a disorderly rabble, than of an orderly, dignified, and grave body of legislators. Many of the transactions of the French Assembly, which, in France, appear to pass off as nothing uncommon or deserving of particular notice, and are apparently forgotten the next moment after their occurrence, would in this country, or in England, be productive of pretty serious consequences. What, for instance, would be the result, if a member of the House of Representatives should rise in his seat, and give the Speaker the lie? Yet is this done in the French Chamber of Deputies, and seems there to excite no surprise.

Take the following as an example:

M. Chauvelin throws off quickly his robe as deputy, and rushing from his seat, encounters the Commissary of the King, at the foot of the tribune. A dispute takes place, and M. Chauvelin returns to his seat.

The President—"The amendment is rejected."

Mr. B. Constant, striking his desk with violence, as did a crowd of other members, "It is not so—it is false!"

"If you could count," said the President, "you would see that it is so."

SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

The law of 1819, authorized the truth to be given in evidence in cases of libel of public functionaries. In the late debate on the Censorship, it was proposed to destroy this privilege; and the Keeper of the Seals, on the part of the King, to whom the proposition had been previously submitted, stated that he was authorized, by his Majesty, to assent to the amendment which follows:

"In no case shall Witnesses be admitted to prove the truth of defamatory publications."

On which said M. Manuel—

"Does it become the dignity of the crown to appear here, not to accept or to refuse an amendment, but to manage an intrigue?"

"At the close of a long and fatiguing discussion, we have a proposition from the government—without any assigned motive—without any reason; a law is proposed, according to the custom of tyrants,

without giving a reason for its enforcement."

The following is the speech of M. Girardin:

"I protest against that censorship which afflicts the arts. Shall we prohibit genius from preserving the picture and the memorial of victories dear to the lovers of glory, and the testimonials of grief, at once sacred and innocent?"

"You declare war against engravings and lithography. Subjects are proscribed which are not attached to the Louvre, and belong not to certain periods of time.

"If you ask an artisan for those engravings which fill the hearts of the brave with emotions—which unite the sentiments of all Frenchmen—which console defeat by the contemplation of thirty victories,—he will reply to you, 'these glorious images are forbidden to the public eye.'"

"When a law is unjust, you compel stratagem to elude it. Individual interest is more than a match for the vigilance of the police. That which is forbidden will only circulate the more; and your severity will serve only to give a premium for proscribed pictures.

"You defeat yourselves; but your course is inevitable—you must oppose liberty. You have made war upon Science and Letters; the Arts belong to their family—the Arts must suffer with them."

On the question of prohibiting the truth to be given in evidence in cases of libel, 50 of the minority refused to vote. They stated that they considered the liberty of the press as involved in the existence of the charter, which was a sacred topic, not to be discussed. These, with 93 who voted in the minority, made 143: the votes of the majority were 234.

In the course of the debate, the Marquis de La Fayette rose and stated—

"We protest against this measure; and we appeal to the patriotism and the energies of the people of France. We protest, and will not vote."

[Charleston Courier.]

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The English East-India Company is possessed of more wealth and power than any incorporated company, which has ever existed. The interest which the British government have in opposing the aggrandisement of Russia in the East is easily accounted for, when the immense wealth and resources drawn from her dominions in that quarter of the world are taken into consideration. The Company commenced business with a capital of 72,000,000 sterling, which in two hundred years has increased to 21,000,000; they own 380,000 square miles; have 80,000,000 of inhabitants; 150,000 soldiers; and 17,000,000 annual income. It was a favorite object of Bonaparte to cripple his great enemy in this quarter, and had the expedition into Russia not eventuated as it did, he would have had that in his power which Russia will now have, should she crush the Ottoman Porte. Alexander proceeds by strides to this object which are not less sure because they are slow. Without the daring and impetuous disposition of Napoleon he possesses all his ambition, and is the more dangerous to his present allies, because his motives are concealed under an impenetrable veil of hypocrisy and intrigue.—Georgian.

Lord John Russell has addressed two letters to the yeomanry and farmers of England, on the subject of retrenchment. He advises a "share regimen for all who live upon the public money." "When an individual is not able to pay his debts, he ought not to say, 'my carriage and horses are necessary to me, I must keep them.' In the same way he says the government ought to renounce every species of luxury. "It is unnecessary to say, that to encourage men to pay their money in taxes, that they may afterwards borrow the same money from merchants and brokers, paying interest for the use of it, is but sorry comfort." "The money which is extracted by the hard gripe of the excisemen from the English farmer and laborer, is placed in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who buy stock with it; the seller of the stock purchases with his cash a share in Mr. Rothschild's Neapolitan loan, and the Englishman's tax is then sent off for Naples, to pay the Austrian troops for preserving the Neapolitan nation from the horrors of a free government. And this is the manner in which Mr. Vansittart and a committee of the House of Commons purpose to relieve the distresses of the farmers of England."

Paris and London.—An intelligent writer in the London Traveller, gives a minute statement of the expenses of living in Paris and London. In precisely the same style, the expenses in the first city are, for a gentleman, lady, and female servant, 2l. 20s. 3d. sterling, per week; in the latter, 5l. 7s. 6d.—Amusements, Opera, Theatre, &c. six nights in the week, in Paris, 9s. 6d.—in London, 1l. 5s. 6d. Exclusive of dress, three persons may live in comfort and luxury in Paris for 130l. per annum; in London, the same living will cost 280l. If economy be studied, in a cheap part of France a family may live as well on 80l. per annum, as in the cheapest part of England for 120l. These facts account for the great number of English residents in France.—Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, which brings Gibraltar papers to the 9th March, containing the Speech of the King of Spain, at the opening of the session of the new Cortes, and the answer of Riego the President. The King abstains from taking any notice of the South American Provinces.—Nat. Intel.

Late accounts are received from Venezuela, by the way of Charleston. A letter from Bogota of the 13th December, states that President Bolivar had marched towards Popayan, to open the campaign on the Province of Quito, with a formidable army. The Congress in the new state of Guatimala, (formerly part of Mexico), was to have met on the first day of last month. Col. Vasquez died at Caracas on the 11th ult. universally regretted.—ib.

HAVANA, APRIL 13.—You have undoubtedly heard of the fate of an American schooner, which was boarded off Cape Antonio, taken possession of, robbed, and burnt by the pirates.—She was bound to this Island; had touched at St. Thomas, where she had a German supercargo put on board, whose throat was cut, as well as that of one of the crew.—A Hamburg brig likewise, bound from Cowes to this port, has been robbed of \$36,000 cash, off Cape Confetes—no person killed. I cannot give you the particulars of the American schooner.—We have nothing more here than I have stated, of which there is no doubt."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The bill "further to regulate the post office Department," which was reported in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and is now depending there, provides, among other things as follows: That all post roads shall be discontinued, on which the net proceeds of postage do not amount to one-third of the expense of conveying the same, except those which lead to seats of government, or between seats of government of the several states or territories, or to or between seats of justice; that no postmaster shall frank or receive, free of postage, any letter or package, except on business relating to his office; that no postmaster shall be concerned in any contract for carrying the mail, that any postmaster shall be forthwith removed from office who shall fail to render his accounts within forty days, or to pay drafts on him by the General Post Office for moneys due by him to the office; that no allowance for clerk-hire in post offices shall hereafter be made, unless sanctioned by the Postmaster General; that the commissions hereafter to be allowed, per quarter, to postmasters, shall be as follows: On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.; on any sum not exceeding two hundred and three hundred dollars over and above the first hundred dollars, twenty per cent.; and on any sum above the first two hundred and three hundred dollars, eight per centum; that the following postages be hereafter charged, viz: on every single letter conveyed by mail for any distance not exceeding 20 miles, 6¢; for any distance over 20 miles, and not exceeding 60 miles, 10¢; for any distance over 60 miles, and not exceeding 120 miles, 12¢; for any distance over 120 miles, and not exceeding 240 miles, 18¢; for any distance over 240 miles, and not exceeding 400 miles, 20¢; for any distance over 400 miles, and not exceeding 740 miles, 25¢; and for any distance above 740 miles, 31¢; and for every double letter, double those rates; and for every triple letter, triple those rates; and for every quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and for every letter or package weighing one ounce avoirdupois weight, single postage for every quarter of an ounce, and in that proportion for all greater weights; and the postage to be charged on newspapers shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1¢; for any distance over 50 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 1½¢; and for any distance over 300 miles, 2¢; provided the postage to be charged on a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state or territory, shall not exceed 1¢; and the postage to be charged on magazines or pamphlets shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1½¢ per sheet; for any distance over 50 miles, and not exceeding 150 miles, 2¢ per sheet; for any distance over 150 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 2½¢; for any distance over 300 miles, and not exceeding 500 miles, 3¢; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, 3½¢; that no publisher or printer of a newspaper shall be entitled to receive, free of postage, more than 50 newspapers, nor more than 6 from any one state; that no officer of the government shall frank or receive free of postage any letters other than those relating to the business of his office.

National Intelligencer.

Melancholy Accident.

—On the 21st instant, as Mrs. Tabitha Knowlton, in company with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Knowlton, were on their way to the residence of Robert Henry, Esq. of this county, and when near the house, the horse ran away with them. The latter lady jumped out of the chair, and was considerably injured. A short time afterwards the chair was dashed in pieces, and the former lady instantly killed. They had been invited to witness the marriage ceremony of their friends. On the assembling of the guests, "the funeral bier, and not the nuptial couch, presented itself to their astonished sight."

Cape Fear Recorder.

Robbery—Extra.

—The office of the Boston Statesman was entered by some felonious marauder on Monday night last, who, with force and arms against the peace, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided, in evil example to all others in like case to offend, &c. &c. stole, took, and carried away, the Editor's Spectacles! This notorious, though unprofitable plunder, was effected by forcing a desk. Considering the provoking nature of the case, our brother Editor retains his philosophy very well, and tells the story with much humor. By the kindness of a friend, his nose was recounted, or rather restraddled; and on examining his desk, he says—

"We were soon able to discover, that the residue of the treasure contained in the desk, consisted of sundry rejected poetical, political, and miscellaneous communications, had escaped capture. It would seem that the light fingered gentry of this city are making such rapid improvements in the art of pilfering, that they will soon equal their brethren on the other side of the water, where spectacles are not safe, even on the nose of the owner. In the present case, however, we hope the thief, after he has seen through his error, will return the stolen goods."

The Statesman Editor might, with propriety, wish a penalty inflicted, similar to the one invoked by Lord Chatham on the servant, who stole his large velvet gout shoes, though the punishment would not be so severe. "The rascal!" (said his Lordship,) "I hope the shoes will fit him."

Nat. Intel.

Geo. Phillips, of Philadelphia, has proposed to erect a line of Telegraphs, on the coast of the United States, by which a line of communication may be formed from city to city, and any question asked and answered between Washington and New-York, in the space of half an hour. The machine is of simple construction—it is a small mast, upon which a frame is fixed, which, with six balls of wood, covered with canvas and painted black, completes the apparatus.—Georgian.

A Liverpool paper of Feb. 9, says, "There have been in this neighborhood only 24 days of clear cloudless sky, from Jan. 1821, to Jan. 1, 1822, a period of 12 months, and the greater part of the 24, were in the three first months of 1821."

From the Burlington Centinel.

Mr. Mills: A professional gentleman in this place has made a recent discovery in the calculation of Simple Interest, which I presume will be of use to the busy part of mankind, and which, I believe, has never been taken notice of. You are at liberty to publish it.

In any sum of money the interest of the same for 6 days, will be found to be the figures on the left hand side of the decimal point, calling the first mills. Thus the interest of \$175 00 for 6 days, is 17 cents and 5 mills; for 3 days half the sum, and so in proportion.

130 Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers FOUR NEGRO MEN, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavor to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner—an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers: he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes: is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of \$20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wilkesborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES DINKINS, FREDERICK DINKINS, JAMES HARRIS.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 6wt105.

\$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. FOUR NEGROES, viz: Tom, Toney, Tob, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Toney is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tom took with him a pair of buck-skin trousers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, without a box, and a half stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will apprehend the above negroes and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay Forty Dollars; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Toney, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 3wt102r.

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN, ROBT. J. DINKINS, WM. DAVIDSON.

4wt103

The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the interest of Major Greenlee and Mr. E. Poor, in the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. will continue the Mercantile business in the same house; where he hopes, by his attention to business, to merit a share of public favor. JAMES AVERY.

Morganton, April 8, 1822. 3wt100

Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of GROCERIES, &c. such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas; Dutch and English Sythes; patent hoes; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Dye and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822—56tf

William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandise to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Greenlee, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Ashville, N. C.

6wt102

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establishment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SADDLES & BRIDLES, Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between John M. Greenlee, James Avery, and Edwin Poor, under the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts on the books, will please settle the same with James Avery, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN M. GREENLEE, JAMES AVERY, EDWIN POOR.

Morganton, April 1, 1822. 3wt100

Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th instant. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Tax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUSSEAU, Principal of the Seminary.

Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—99t104

Alexander Graham, Tailor,

TAKES this vehicle to return his grateful thanks to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes, by his promptness and unremitted application, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822. 4wt100

Saddling Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public, that he has established himself in the Saddling Business, at the plantation owned by Dr. Ferrand, which goes by the name of the Houk Place, 3 miles from Thytira Meeting House; where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. He will make, on short notice, Ladies' Saddles, with large skirts, at \$14 each, and Gentlemen's do. at \$12. All kinds of Bridles, Harness, &c. made at a proportionable price.

JAMES WILSON.

Rowan Co. April 29, 1822.—3wt101r

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822.—Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt.—Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian.

3wt112r

Test. VARDRY M'FEE, C. C.

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

The Mosa! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.....ACOTT.



SERENADE.

[FROM PERCIVAL'S POEMS.]

Softly the moonlight
Is shed on the lake,
Cool is the summer night—
Wake! O awake!
Faintly the curlew
Is heard from afar,
List ye! O list
To the lively guitar.

Trees cast a mellow shade
Over the vale,
Sweetly the serenade
Breathes in the gale,
Softly and tenderly
Over the lake,
Gaily and cheerily—
Wake! O awake!

See the light pinnace,
Draws nigh to the shore,
Swiftly it glides
At the wave of the oar;

The buoyant can
Nearer and nearer
The lively guitar.

Now the wind rises
And ruffles the pine,
Ripples foam-crested
Like diamonds afloat,
They flash where the waters
The white pebbles lave,
In the wake of the moon,
As it crosses the wave.

Bounding from billow
To billow, the boat
Like a wild swan is seen
On the waters to float;
And the light dipping oars
Bear it smoothly along
In time to the air
Of the gondolier's song.

And high on the stern
Stands the young and the brave,
As love-led he crosses
The star spangled wave,
And blends with the murmur
Of water and grove
The tones of the night,
That are sacred to love.

His gold-belted sword
At his bright belt is hung,
His mantle of silk
On his shoulder is flung,
And high waves the feather,
That dances and plays
On his cap where the buckle
And rosy blaze.

The maid from her lattice
Looks down on the lake,
To see the foam sparkle,
The bright billow break,
And to hear in his boat,
Where he shines like a star,
Her lover so tenderly
Touch his guitar.

She opens her lattice,
And sits in the glow
Of the moon-light and star-light,
A statue of snow;
And she sings in a voice
That is broken with sighs,
And she darts on her lover
The light of her eyes.

His love-speaking pantomime
Tells her his soul—
How wild in that sunny clime
Hearts and eyes roll.
She waves with her white hand
Her white fazzolet,
And her burning thoughts flash
From her eyes' living jet.

The moonlight is hid
In a vapour of snow!
Her voice and his rebeck
Alternately flow;
He-echoed they swell
From the rock on the hill,
They sing their farewell,
And the music is still.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Description of the Natural Bridge in Virginia,
extracted from the *Christian Herald*.

"On a lovely morning toward the close of spring, I found myself in a very beautiful part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Spurred on by impatience, I beheld the sun rising in splendour and changing the blue tints on the tops of the lofty Alleghany mountains into streaks of purest gold, and nature seemed to smile in the freshness of beauty. A ride of about 15 miles, and a pleasant woodland ramble of about two, brought myself and companion to the great *Natural Bridge*.

Although I had been anxiously looking forward to this time, and my mind had been considerably excited by the expectation, yet I was not altogether prepared for this visit. This great work of nature is considered by many as the second great curiosity in our country, Niagara falls being the first. I do not expect to convey a very correct idea of this bridge, for no description can do this.

The *Natural Bridge* is entirely the work of God. It is of solid limestone, and connects two high mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over

which there is a great wagon road. Its length from one mountain to the other is nearly 80 feet, its width about 35, its thickness 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from 220 feet. A few bushes grow on its top, by which the traveller may hold himself as he looks over. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting 10 or 15 feet over the water, and from 200 to 300 from its surface, all of limestone. The visitor cannot give so good a description of this bridge as he can of his feelings at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from 40 to 60 feet wide, he sees nearly 300 feet below, a wild stream foaming and dashing against the rocks beneath, as if terrified at the rocks above. This stream is called the Cedar Creek. The visitor here sees trees under the arch, whose height is seventy feet; and yet to look down upon them, they appear like small bushes of perhaps two or three feet in height. I saw several birds fly under the arch, and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted thirty-four before it reached the water. All hear of heights and of depths, but they here see what is high, and they tremble, and feel it to be deep. The awful rocks present their everlasting battlements, the water murmurs and foams far below, and the two mountains rear their proud heads on each side, separated by a chasm of sublimity. Those who view the sun, the moon, and the stars, and allow that none but God could make them, will here be impressed that none but an Almighty God could build a bridge like this.

The view of the bridge from below, is as pleasing as the top view is awful. The arch from beneath would seem to be about two feet in thickness. Some idea of the distance from the top to the bottom may be formed, from the fact, that as I stood on the bridge and my companion beneath, neither of us could speak with sufficient loudness to be heard by the other. A man from either view does not appear more than four or five inches in height.

As we stood under this beautiful arch, we saw the place where visitors have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up 25 feet and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraven them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in this book of fame.

A few years since, a young man, being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life in the attempt. After much fatigue he climbed up as high as possible, but found that the person who had before occupied his place was taller than himself, and consequently had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and in the soft lime-stone, began to cut places for his hands and feet. With much patience and industry he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him. He could now triumph, but his triumph was short, for he was placed in such a situation that it was impossible to descend, unless he fell upon the ragged rocks beneath him. There was no house near, from whence his companions could get assistance. He could not long remain in that condition, and, what was worse, his friends were too much frightened to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below, and dashed to pieces. Not so with himself. He determined to ascend. Accordingly he plies himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascended with incredible labour. He exerts his every muscle. His life was at stake, and all the terrors of death rose before him. He dared not to look downwards, lest his head should become dizzy; and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended. His companions stood at the top of the rock exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained, and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not yet forsaken him. His course upwards was rather obliquely than perpendicularly. His most critical moment had now arrived. He had ascended considerably more than 200 feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He

thought of his friends and all his earthly joys, and he could not leave them. He thought of the grave, and dared not meet it. He now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from 250 feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in little less than two hours, his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was sometime before he could be recovered!

It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and to follow in imagination this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly.

We staid around this seat of grandeur about four hours; but from my own feelings I should not have supposed it over half an hour. There is a little cottage near, lately built; here we were desired to write our names as visitors of the bridge, in a large book kept for the purpose. Two large volumes were nearly filled in this manner already. Having immortalized our names by enrolling them in this book, we slowly and silently returned to our horses, wondering at this great work of nature; and we could not but be filled with astonishment at the amazing power of Him, who can clothe himself in wonder and terror, or throw around his works a mantle of sublimity.

MR. RUSSELL.—About the time of the burning of the British government schooner *Gashce*, at Newport, a few years previous to the revolution, admiral Montague, (who then commanded the ships of war in Boston,) took several of his officers in his coach and proceeded to Newport, to make personal inquiry into that affair. On his return to Boston, not far from Dedham, a charcoal cart obstructed the passage of the coach, when the coachman, feeling much consequence, from his exalted station, in driving a British admiral, and knowing that his master was to dine that day with Mr. B. called in an insolent manner to the collier to turn out, and make way for admiral Montague!—the coal driver (not at all intimidated by the splendid equipage, imposing manner and rich livery of the knight of the whip) replied that he was in the *king's high way*, and that he should not "turn out" for any one but the king himself, and thanked fortune that he had the law to support him. The admiral finding an altercation had taken place, on discovering the cause, told his coachman to get down and give the fellow a *thrashing*, but the coachman did not seem disposed to obey his commander. One of the officers in the coach, a large athletic man, alighted, reproached the coachman with being a coward, and was proceeding to take vengeance of the coal driver, who, perceiving so potent an adversary advancing, drew from his cart a *stake*, to use as a weapon of defence, and placing himself before his oxen, in an attitude of defence, he exclaimed—"well, if I must, darn me! but I'll tarnish your laced jacket if you don't keep off." By this time the admiral and the other officers had left the coach, and finding that no laurels were to be obtained in such a contest, he made a conciliatory proposition, and condescended to ask as a *favor*, which he had ordered his coachman to obtain by force. Ah, now (said the collier) you behave like a gentleman, as you appear, and if you had been as *civil* at first, I vow I would have driven over the stone wall to oblige you.—But I won't be drove, I vow I won't. The coal driver made way, and the admiral passed on.—When he arrived at Mr. B.'s, he related the occurrence with much good humor, and appeared gratified with the spirit and independence of the man. Mr. B. assured the admiral, that "the collier had exhibited a true character of the American people, and that the story he had then related was an epitome of the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies. Let the king ask of us our aid, and we will grant more than he will demand; but we will not be 'drove,' we will not be taxed by parliament."

Had the government of Great Britain been as conciliatory to Americans as the honest good hearted Montague was to the collier, we should probably now be the subjects of George the IV! "The ways of heaven are dark and intricate." We should still be servile dependents. We should not have a

beautiful star spangled banner, peeping into every port in the world, in pursuit of enterprize and wealth. We should not now have merchants whose capital in trade is equal to that of a province, and making magnificent presents in support of literature and science that would do honor to princes. Let Americans be thankful for these mercies, and a thousand others, and study to appreciate them.

Vain ambition exposed to merited contempt.

Sir Robert Porter, in his travels in Persia, &c. from 1817 to 1820, relates an anecdote of Mirza Sheffy, aged about 75, who is prime minister to the King of Persia. He is a man of considerable talent, and being the second person in the kingdom, is treated by all ranks with the utmost deference. Though an avaricious man, he has ability to gratify that passion and at the same time to make sport for others. His station gives him a kind of reflecting consequence, that makes a smile or a nod from him, seem to shed honor *ad infinitum* downwards, graduating dignity according to its distance from the sovereign, the original fountain of favor. Among those who had attended the minister's levees in hopes to obtain some peculiar mark of grace, was an individual who had no other qualification to recommend him than riches. Not having received the slightest notice, he one day privately mentioned the circumstance to the minister, and told him if on the next assembly of visitors his excellency would condescend to *ride a little* as he should enter, it would afford him great happiness.—It would be the height of his ambition, as he should thenceforth be held of consequence in the eyes of the khans; and he named a considerable sum of money which he would give his excellency for this honor.

It was an agreement his excellency liked so well, he closed with the proposal, and the time for the solemn investing dignity was arranged for the next day. The happy man took care not to make his appearance till the divan of the minister was pretty well filled. He then presented himself on the most conspicuous part of the carpet, big with ideas of the ever-growing honors, of which that moment was to make him master. He looked proudly round on the rest of the khans, while Mirza Sheffy, half-raising himself from his seat, by his knuckles, and fixing his eyes gravely on him, to the small astonishment of the rest of the company, exclaimed, "Is that enough?" The man was so overcome with confusion, he hurried from the room: leaving his distinction and his money alike with the minister; but taking with him the useful lesson that bought honors are usually paid with disgrace. The laugh for once went, without doubt of sincerity, with the great man; and his smiles became of still higher value, since it had been proved that he set them above price.

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White:

I have with no small satisfaction seen, within a few months, announced in your useful paper, the formation of several County Bible Societies, in this part of the state, "auxiliary to the American Bible Society." These societies, in my humble opinion, promise, under the direction of Divine Providence, to be rich blessings to those counties in which they have been established. Indeed, I cannot but hope that their benign influence will be felt far beyond the limits of our state and nation. The bible, let it never be forgotten, was designed, like the glorious luminary of heaven, by its benevolent author, to diffuse its light over the world!

The multiplication of bibles is, to every mind not wholly void of benevolence, a source of the most pleasing reflection. Unlike a majestic river, which, in its progress towards the ocean, is constantly receiving new tributaries, the bible, in its march towards the end of time, divides itself into innumerable branches, and yet remains a noble river in every respect, equal to the original stream, in all its beauty, strength, and glory! Never has the bible been owned by so many individuals, never has it been possessed by so many families, never has it been translated into so many languages, as at the present day. Nor, at any former period, have its friends ever been so numerous, so enlightened, so powerful, or so systematic in

their exertions to circulate this blessed book among the destitute. Who that wishes well to his country and the world will not do something to promote Bible Societies? Who will stand aloof and sneer, or frown, when so many hands are so happily employed? And, under the auspices of Prince Emmanuel, they are bringing their work of mercy to a glorious consummation.

Against bible institutions it has often been urged as a triumphant argument, that there is no family in this part of the country so poor, that it cannot, if disposed, purchase a bible. The question is, not what a poor family can do, but what has it done, to procure a copy of the holy scriptures? It has been for years destitute of a bible. And there is a probability amounting almost to a certainty, that it will remain for years to come without a bible, unless supplied with one by christian benevolence. Surely no enlightened citizen, no intelligent christian, can for a moment hesitate which course to pursue. It is not, however, recommended to give, where there is a disposition to purchase. The smallest donation, if proportioned to the ability of the individual, should not be refused.

These remarks have been made with a view of exciting the numerous readers of the *Carolinian* to a punctual attendance at the approaching meeting of the Bible Society to which they respectively belong. "Punctuality" has been called "the soul of business." It is peculiarly important at the commencement of any new Society. A man, who cannot interest by his eloquence, or afford a princely donation, may, nevertheless, by his presence and counsels do much to promote Bible Societies.

SELECTED.

Whosoever, therefore, shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father.

Many and severe are the threats which we find denounced by Christ against those who pretended an extraordinary sanctity in their manners and conversation, without having any true sense of religion or morality in their hearts. The words before us are a threat, likewise, against hypocrites, but hypocrites of a very different sort; those who pretend to be more profligate than they really are, and therefore may properly be called hypocrites in wickedness. These are much more numerous in the present times, and perhaps more mischievous than the former; as those do honor to religion and virtue by their pretences to them, these affront them by an open disavowal. Those make others better than themselves, and these worse, by their example. We meet with this ridiculous and criminal kind of hypocrisy every day; we see men affecting to be guilty of vices for which they have no relish, of profligacy for which they have not constitutions, and of crimes which they have not courage to perform. They lay claim to the honour of cheating, at the time they are cheated, and endeavour to pass for knaves, when, in fact, they are but fools.—These are the offenders of whom Christ will be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his Father; which will be a dreadful but just punishment, and a proper retaliation of that foolish and impious modesty, which induced them to be ashamed of him and his word, in complaisance to a sinful and adulterous generation; and to be less afraid of incurring the displeasure of the best of all Beings, than the profane ridicule of the worst of men.

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress. If there be a pain which devils might pity man for enduring, it is the death-bed reflection that we have possessed the power of doing good, but that we have abused and perverted it to purposes of ill.

Public charities and benevolent associations for the gratuitous relief of every species of distress, are peculiar to Christianity; no other system of civil or religious policy has originated them; they form its highest praise and characteristic feature; an order of benevolence, so disinterested, and so exalted, looking before and after, could no more have preceded revelation, than light the sun.